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Borough of Louth

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1951.

PRINTED BY
T. E. WIGGEN AND SON, LTD.
"THE PRINTERIES"
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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Louth.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1951 which is compiled according to the usual statutory requirements.

There were 167 live births and 134 deaths registered compared with 217 and 184 for 1950—the difference between the two remaining identical for both years. The reduced numbers, of course, caused a big drop in both rates compared with the preceding year. but in terms of the corresponding rates for England and Wales, the birth figure was fractionally less and the death rate appreciably lower. The death rate was the lowest discovered in the local records. As usual, our sub-head vital statistics—still births and infant deaths—were inferior to the rates for the country as a whole, though both were better than the previous year.

With the lower general death rate, it was to be expected there would be fewer deaths in the various age groups up to 65 years and it was pleasing to note that deaths under that age represented only 28% of the total. Notable among the individual diseases appearing in reduced numbers were cancer, which produced the lowest mortality for five years, tuberculosis, with a single death compared with an average of six in the preceding decade, and there was an appreciable reduction in the numbers related to vascular lesions of the nervous system and coronary disease.

Apart from the measles epidemic, which having completed its normal cycle was due to strike, the other notifications of infectious disease were of little significance and they attracted attention chiefly by the absence from their lists of cases which are among the expectations and risks. It was gratifying to note such non inclusions as food poisoning, poliomyelitis and diphtheria.

In the prophylaxis against specific infections, it will be noted by reference to that heading in the body of this report that the diphtheria immunisation numbers had increased to satisfactory proportions to compensate for the temporary fall from grace in the previous year. Since the early days of immunisation, the Borough has always occupied a leading place in the immunisation returns by County and National standards and it is hoped local parents will continue to set this example of intelligent concern for the children's welfare.

When it is mentioned that matters relating to Sanitation call for no comment, it will be understood that they make headlines only when the services fall below the usual satisfactory standards which are maintained as the result of much unspectacular work by the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. The problems associated with housing have been so much dictated by national circumstance that progress during the year was necessarily disappointing, but towards the end of the year a more hopeful outlook in the building programmes was anticipated towards easing the existing frustration.

Food in the broad application of the term was given the fullest possible supervision, and though it is difficult to apply any reliable yardstick to measure the progress, the very satisfactory sample results and the absence of any known cases of food poisoning provided a reasonable index of the general successful attention to hygienic principles.

It gives me much pleasure once again to take advantage of this occasion to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their whole hearted co-operation, as well as to the Sanitary Inspector for his help and support. I am further indebted to the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for supplying data from their departments which are used in this report.

W. J. KERRIGAN,
Louth: July 1952. *Medical Officer of Health*

BOROUGH OF LOUTH

Public Health Officers:

Medical Officer of Health:
W. J. KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector
and Milk and Dairies Inspector:
M. DOWSON.

Surveyor:
J. C. BARBER, A.M.Inst.M.&CyE.

Meat Inspector (Part Time)
J. W. BEAUMONT, M.R.C.V.S.

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics.

Area of Borough in acres	2,812
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population	11,090
Density per acre	3.9
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,522*
Rateable value of Inhabited Houses	£36,934
Product of Penny Rate	£228

*This figure obtained from the Rating Office is at great variance with that quoted in previous years which was supplied by another department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Note—Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England and Wales).

Births

(a) Live		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	158	80	78
Illegitimate	...	9	5	4
		167	85	82

(b) Still				
Legitimate	...	5	3	2
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		5	3	2

Actual live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	15.06	
Standarised Birth Rate for comparative purposes (Comparability factor 1.01)	15 2	(15.5)
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	0.45	(0.36)

Deaths	Total	Male	Female
	134	64	70

General Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	12.08	
Standarised General Rate for comparative purposes (Comparability factor 0.8)	9.66	(12.5)
Deaths from maternal causes	Nil	

Deaths of Infants under one year :

(a) Cases	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—
	3	3

(b) Deaths under 4 weeks of age :

Male	Female
1	2

(c) Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births ... 35 9 (29.6)

(d) Causes of Death :

Pneumonia	2
Prematurity	2
Congenital Malformations	1
Haemorrhagic Disease	1

Ages at Death

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
Deaths	6	2	—	2	—	2	3	23	36	60	134

Cancer Deaths

Ages in Years	Under 40	40/45	45/50	50/55	55/60	60/65	65/70	70/75	75+	Total
Case Rate	—	—	1	—	3	3	4	4	3	18

Causes of Death

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	1
2	Syphilitic Disease	2	1
3.	Cancer of Stomach	3	—
4.	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	2	1
5.	Cancer of Breast	—	1
6.	Cancer of Uterus	—	2
7.	Cancer of all other sites	6	3
8.	Diabetes	1	1
9.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	7
10.	Coronary disease, angina	6	5
11.	Hypertension with heart disease	3	—
12.	Other heart disease	11	13
13.	Other Circulatory Disease	4	1
14.	Influenza	—	1
15.	Pneumonia	2	4
16.	Bronchitis	4	5
17.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—
18.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1
19.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—
20.	Congenital Malformations	1	—
21.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	20
22.	All other accidents	—	2
23.	Homicide and operations of war	—	1
	Totals	64	70

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services of the Area

Laboratory Facilities.

The free service of the Lincoln Public Health Laboratory was availed of as usual for the examination, other than chemical, of samples of water, milk, and ice cream, comprising a total number of 188. Additional chemical analyses of water and sewage effluents, totalling seven, were done at sample fee rates.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following list gives the services available, which are under the control of the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board.

A—At the County Council's premises, 32, Queen Street, Louth.

School Children.

(1) Weekly Clinic: Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
(2) Minor Ailments: Daily 9 to 10 a.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

(1) Ante-Natal: Tuesdays (2nd and 4th) 10 to 12 a.m.
(2) Diphtheria Immunisation: Tuesdays (2nd and 4th), 2 p.m.
(3) Child Welfare: Tuesdays (all) 2 to 4 p.m.
(4) Toddlers: Mondays (1st and 3rd) 10 a.m.

Chest Clinic—Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Ophthalmic—Mondays (1st) 2 p.m.

Rheumatic and heart clinic by appointment, as also are diphtheria immunisation (school children) and ultra violet light sessions.

B—At County Infirmary, Louth. Out Patient Clinics.	**At Louth & District Hospital. Out Patient Clinics.**
Ophthalmology—Monday 10 a.m.	—
Ear, Nose and Throat—Monday 2 p.m.	—
Ante Natal—Monday 2-30 p.m.	—
Psychiatry—Monday 2-30 p.m.	—
General Surgery—Tuesday 2-30 p m. and Friday 2-30 p.m.	Monday 2 p.m. and Wednesday 12-30 p.m.
Genito Urinary—Wednesday 10-45 a m.	—
Medical—Wednesday 2-30 p m. and Friday 2 p.m.	—
Orthopædic—Alt. Wednesdays 10 a.m.	—
Radiotherapy—Alt. Wednesdays 11 a.m.	—
Gynæcology—Thursday 11 a m.	Thursday 2-30 p.m.
Venereology—Thursday 2 p m.	

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

Water.

After the first month of the year, sample taking of the public supply for bacteriological examination was increased to once weekly, and as usual the samples were taken from various household taps and standpipes over the Borough. The result of the examinations was as follows.

Grades	1	2	3
Samples	42	—	2

The importance of the two inferior results can be discounted, as the immediate follow up checks suggested an accidental contamination that was not from the source.

Four samples were sent from the Surveyor's department for chemical analyses which showed nothing abnormal in the content except the degree of permanent hardness well known to all users.

During the year a new chlorinating plant was installed at the existing pumping station, and in connection with the supplies at the Horncastle Road site, two bores, additional to the one available since the previous year, were sunk to the Spilsby sandstone level—a depth of about 310 feet. Test pumping from the three bores proved a yield of 1½ million gallons per day, which the Surveyor considered could be developed further should the needs of the neighbouring Rural Council Districts require it. Subject to Ministerial sanction, the Council decided in favour of operating the machinery necessary for overcoming the troubles connected with excess iron and the permanent hardness of the supply.

The Sanitary Inspector reported there were 20 houses at the year's end not on the public supply. Unfortunately, no samples from these individual supplies have recently been taken which is a matter that will require to be given early attention even at the expense, if necessary, of reducing the number of examinations of the public supply.

The Sanitary Inspector made a rough survey of houses with an interior water supply—as opposed to those fitted with outside standpipes—as a result, he estimated the number with interior connections as 66% of the total on the public supply.

Drainage and Sewage.

The water closet substitutions for dry receptacles reduced the number of the latter at the end of the year to 24 privy vaults and 34 pail closets. A single cesspool abolition was carried out.

There were no sewer extensions except to meet the requirements of the house erections in the Eastfield Road site.

The Sanitary Inspector reported the following work done :—

Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc. ...	41
Drains unstopped, repaired, etc. ...	37
Closets repaired	15

Sewage Disposal Works.

There were no alterations or major additions done during the year, and the Surveyor reported the works functioned satisfactorily. Though he had no immediate concern about the sewage load being in excess of the capacity of the works, the Surveyor stated he intended carrying out flow tests to obtain more accurate information on this point. The results of the chemical analyses of the effluent were generally satisfactory. A copy of one is shown in the Appendix.

House Refuse.

The weekly service was carried out and was the subject of few complaints.

No definite progress can be reported about the replacement of the existing incinerator other than the consideration of tenders submitted about the costs of a new installation. The Sanitary Inspector kept the services going by intermittent temporary periods of controlled tipping during the break-down intervals which are liable to occur in a plant that has outlived its purpose.

Open Air Swimming Baths.

The Council decided about mid year to take over in the public interests the local swimming baths which were in danger of falling into disuse by the retirement from business of the former owner. The baths have a capacity of about 45,000 gallons with a depth graduation from 3ft. 6ins. to 5ft. and possess a heating installation. There is sufficient provision for dressing and preliminary foot and shower cleansing. The 'Lacks' include equipment for proper filtration and sterilization of the supply, though there is a simple device which acts as a crude mechanical filter and aerator but its main service appears to be concerned with keeping up the circulation of the bath water.

There is also a separate small children's bath with a surface area of 216 square feet and depth of 2 feet which has a volume of 3,000 cubic feet of water.

When it was found that the stream coming from the nearby springs used as the supply was subject to intermittent pollution, immediate arrangements were made for using the mains water. Routine chlorination was carried out and the amount and frequency of dosage based on the bathing load which was reasonably controlled by SESSIONAL ~~seasonable~~ intervals. The samples of the water taken after various stages of use were satisfactory.

Disinfection.

Rooms disinfected	10
(a) Ordinary Infectious Disease	1
(b) Tuberculosis	9
Rooms stripped and cleansed	Nil
Number of premises disinfested	12

Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances during the year ;—

(a) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	10
(b) Reported to Council:	
(1) Statutory Notice issued	4
(2) Statutory Notice not issued	Nil

Offensive Trades

(a) Number of premises in district	2
(b) Number of inspections	10
(c) Contraventions of bye-laws	Nil

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Number of Rodent Operatives employed	1
Number of premises treated:—	
(a) dwelling houses	10
(b) Other premises	42

Shops Acts, 1950.

(a) Number of shops inspected	22
(b) Contraventions remedied	Nil

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948

I. Inspections,

For purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	44	1	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	103	153	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	129	197	1	Nil

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
(1) Want of cleanliness	1	1	Nil	1
(2) Overcrowding	1	1	Nil	Nil
(3) Sanitary Conveniences : Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil	Nil
Totals	3	3	Nil	1

3. Outwork.

Nature of work	No. of outworkers from returns submitted	Contraventions
Making wearing apparel	27	Nil
Totals	27	Nil

SECTION D

Housing

Total number of new Houses erected during the year	31
(1) By the Local Authority	24
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	7

(I) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	189
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	285
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	36
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	74
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	about 75

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	45

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	37

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	2
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	6
(3) Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 and under Sections 25 and 26 ...	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	9
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	11
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	65½ or 75 individuals
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	44 or 48 individuals
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	Nil

5. Housing Act, 1949.

(a)	Number of applications for grants received	12
(b)	Number of grants made	Nil
(c)	Number of applications for grants made by Local Authority	Nil

6. Movable Dwellings, Tents, Caravans, etc.

The Council did not licence any site, but 5 licencces were granted to station individual caravans on sites within the area. No complaints were received about these and they were not found to contravene any Public Health regulation.

The number of houses given as completed during the year fell far below the number for any other post war year, but the reasons for the decline are too well known to require any comment.

The repairs effected to dwellings, mostly of minor character, were concerned with defects of the interior fabric and repairs to fitments, and except in four instances they were remedied without issue of formal notices.

The number of dwellings shown under the heading 'Unfit for human habitation' refers to the total already considered to belong to that category without any additions during the year and it is probably a conservative estimate which does not include many individual houses of similar standard. As previously stated about 63% of these are occupied by adults only, including many old age pensioners, and luckily there is one child only in each of the families occupying some 20 of the remaining houses. In two cases where there are children, there is overcrowding from any reasonable standpoint if doubtful from the strict legal definition. Apart therefore from the urgency that commends itself in the individual cases for removing families with children from these substandard houses, the occupants of the remaining houses will require to await the time when the completion of the type of accommodation suitable to their particular needs becomes more of a reality than at present. Until that time can be anticipated, there appears little point in making large scale plans for defining Clearance Areas. It seems pertinent here to make the reminder that out of 62 householders interviewed, during the survey of substandard houses done in the previous year, 47 stated they would be unable to afford a rental over 10/- per week.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The Inspector reported routine and special supervisory visits to premises concerned with the production and the sale of food intended for human consumption. As the result of these visits, improvements were carried out to premises by repairs to floors, walls and ceilings, including one new ceiling replacement for open joists, and attention to interior decoration and renewals. On matters relating more directly to the hygiene of production, apparatus was installed, where necessary, to provide boiling water and additional sink accommodation. Unhygienic utensils were replaced and attention given to improve the general level of hygiene in the implements used and their methods of use. The Sanitary Inspector was satisfied with the degree of co-operation from traders in having displayed goods adequately protected from dirt, animals and flies as well as with the observance of other matters specified in the Model Bye-laws. Consequently no measures under statutory powers to secure enforcement of recommendations were necessary.

During the year the Council agreed to seek the co-operation of food traders and their customers to prevent the unhygienic practice of allowing dogs into shops, and to assist this purpose official notices were sent to traders for display. Other reminder notices recommended by the Council for Health Education were obtained and supplied for display in food kitchens, and food preparation rooms.

The following gives a brief account of the principal individual matters coming under this heading.

Meat.

There is one government controlled slaughter house which is visited by Mr. Beaumont, V.S. as Meat Inspector to the Borough. The following is his report on the carcases inspected and the condemnation on account of disease.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	887	363	1032	2919	685
Number inspected	902	373	1046	2990	818
(a) All deseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	14	3	12	47	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	70	56	1	27	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	9.31	15.79	1.24	2.47	3.3
(b) Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	5	15	2	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	45	41	—	—	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.54	15.04	.19	—	4.4

Other Food condemned.

Canned Meat	226lbs.
Sweets	85lb.
Milk, Fruit, Fish	452 tins
Jams, Preserves, etc.	32 tins
Cake Mixtures, etc.	140 packets

Meat Products (Inspections).

These are premises concerned with the make up of sausages, meat pies, etc., which is usually part of butchers' trade. There were 24 premises registered and in the course of inspections 36 contraventions out of 37 discovered were remedied. The contraventions were related in the main to building defects and lack of essential provisions.

Bakehouses.

Number in the district	14
Number of inspections	51
Number of contraventions	1
Defects remedied	1

Milk

There were 29 distributor licences granted during the year. The break up of these showed 11 shop retailers of sterilized milk only, and 5 dairies, of which two sold only heat treated milk and the others included a non heat treated supply in their retail. The rounds supply comprised 3 pasteurised only, 2 T.T., 3

Accredited and 5 non graded. During the year, one firm relinquished the licence for pasteurising, another gave up the retail round and a third, a previously non designated supply, obtained an accredited licence.

It was noticed that all the "Rounds" retailers included pasteurised milk as part of their supply.

Below is given the result of sample examination concerned with the hygiene of the milk, and in the case of pastuerised supply, with the efficiency of the processing method.

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Non heat treated :		
(a) T.T. & Accredited	8	2
(b) Ungraded	19	3
Pasteurised	28	3
Totals	55	8

Suitable action was taken following the unsatisfactory sample results by reference to the County Council where that body was the licensing authority, or in the ungraded samples to the local Council. All the inferior results came from the same supply in each of the groupings over a period of time and disciplinary action followed.

While it must be stated that the milk supply can never be regarded with complacency until it is 100% heat treated by standard methods, it is a pleasure to mention the very consistent hygienic standard maintained by the local producers who retail their supply as non heat treated—the great majority of whom have not had a blot against their names for years.

Four samples only—the number requested by the County Council—were taken for biological examination, relating to the presence of tubercle in milk, and all were negative.

Ice Cream.

There was one local manufacturer and 34 premises registered for sale, which were supplied by 13 firms manufacturing outside the Borough.

The results of the 70 samples taken from the various retailers and manufacturer are:—

	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
(1) Produced in Borough	8	—	—	1
(2) Produced ex Borough	55	5	—	1
Totals	63	5	—	2

These results are in striking contrast to those of the previous year and indeed they are the best yet in our annals. The excellent record of the local manufacturer suffered a temporary eclipse until it was established that the Grade IV result was caused by certain negligence on the part of a retailer of his product. The outside production, from which trouble is a more likely occurrence on account of the dual responsibility and transport dangers, came through also with flying colours. The results of the latter indicate as well the extent to which retailers carried out their responsibilities. The Grade IV result in this group was a factory not a purveyor's error.

Since the call of other duties limited the number of samples taken in this field, effort was concerned more with the hygienic side than with analyses of fat content. This resulted in four chemical analyses only being done for the fat content which showed a variation from 7.5 to 10.

SECTION F

Prevalence of and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1951

Disease	Cases Notified	Case rates per 1,000 of estimated population
Measles	193	17.4 (14.07)
Scarlet Fever	8	0.72 (1.11)
Paratyphoid B.	1	0.09 (0.02)
Erysipelas	1	0.09 (0.14)
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	11.63 (10.66) (per 1,000 of all births)
Totals	205	

The measles epidemic was expected on account of the absence of the disease for the two previous years, which allowed the accummulation of a large number of non immunes. The epidemic began in March and continued briskly for three months until it petered out about mid July. There were no deaths from the disease.

The scarlet fever cases occurred over the year as isolated infections except where three children were involved by contact spread in one household. The number of cases, though small, as will be seen by the relative case incidence, was greater than last year. The paratyphoid infection was notified from a local hospital, but the case came from an outside area.

The continued absence of diphtheria was among the expectations, and pleasing omissions were cases of food poisoning and poliomyelitis.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer has kindly furnished the following information about the number of immunisations carried out against diphtheria and the vaccination against smallpox done during the year, relating to Borough residents.

(a) Anti Diphtheria.

	under 5 years	5—14 years	Booster doses
Immunisations	178 (111)	14 (4)	174 (141)

(b) Anti smallpox.

Ages in years	0-1	1-4	5-14	15+	Total
Primary Vaccinations	20	17	7	14	58
Re Vaccinations	—	1	5	11	17

The very gratifying improvement in the numbers immunised can be seen by comparison with the bracket figures for the previous year. Though the returns for the first group nominally refer to children under five years they mainly concern the number born in the previous year (217). Taking however, the total births and the relating immunisations in the baby group over the past four years, the average number immunised is found to be 74%, which satisfies the national aim as a safety target.

The only remark that can be made about the vaccination returns is that they are an improvement on previous years, but how far they fall short in numbers as prophylactic measures remains only too obvious.

Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

Age Period (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5	2			1				
15						1		
25	3	2						
35	2							
45	1							
55								
65+								
Totals ...	8	2	—	1	—	1	—	—

The notifications were higher than the three preceding years, but the single death from the disease represents something that had not previously been recorded in the Annual lists.

Appendix

Water and Sewage Analysis

The Sample of **WATER**

Received from the Borough of Louth, per Surveyor, on the 10th July, 1951.

Has been examined with the following results :-

	parts per million
Total Solids dried at 100° C	280.0
Free Ammonia	0.112
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.050
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.50
Nitrogen as Nitrites	nil
Chlorine as Chlorides	19.0
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate in 4 hrs	0.154
Free Chlorine	0.300
	parts per 100,000
Alkalinity as CaCO3	21.0

Partial Analysis of Salts in Solution.

Calcium as CaO	11.42
Magnesium as MgO	0.34
Sulphates as SO3	2.06
Carbonates as CO2	9.24
Sodium Chloride	3.13

Bacteriological Examination.

Colonies per 1 ml. on agar @ 20° C	nil
Colonies per 1 ml. on agar @ 37° C	nil
Probable number of B. Coli per 100 ml.	nil

This sample of Water is quite sterile and fit for drinking purposes.

J. R. HUNECKE,
Consulting Analyst.

The Sample of **SEWAGE EFFLUENT.**

Received from the Borough of Louth, per Surveyor, on the 9th July, 1951.

Has been examined with the following results :-

	parts per 100,000
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	52.00
consisting of Organic Matter 13.00)	
and Mineral Matter 39.00)	
Free Ammonia	0.800
Free Ammonia as Nitrogen	0.659
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.112
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	0.092
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.250
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0.400
Total Sulphur as S	1.78
Unoxidised Sulphur	nil
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	nil
Alkilinity as CaCO3	21.60
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate in 4 hours	0.804
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate in 15 minutes	0.360
Biological Oxygen Demand (5 days) (dilution 10 to 1)	0.620
Sediment	1.080
consisting of Organic Matter 0.808)	
and Mineral Matter 0.272)	
pH Value	6.5

This sample of Effluent is of good quality and complies with the standard suggested by the Commission on Sewage.

J. R. HUNECKE,
Consulting Analyst.